NSC Briefing

4 October 1954

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR CHINESE COMMUNISTS

- I. Public Soviet support for Peiping reached a new high during last week's celebrations of fifth anniversary Chinese Communist regime.
 - A. Soviet delegation to Peiping included three of nine

 Presidium members, led by number two man, Khrushchev;

 also present--Bulganin, Mikoyan--highest-ranking

 group known to have gone outside USSR since 1947.
 - B. Parallel ceremonies in Moscow attended by remaining six Presidium members--toasted Sino-Soviet friend-ship, denounced US "aggressive acts" against China.
- II. Most important Soviet pronouncement was Khrushchev's

 Peiping speech. He:
 - A. Reaffirmed strength of Sino-Soviet friendship, made clear high value Moscow places on alliance. Cited Sino-Soviet treaty (1950) as clear-cut demonstration

this friendship.

- B. Gave heavy play to current Soviet "peaceful coexistence" theme, but warned "if imperialists dare
 to unleash war against us, imperialism is doomed to
 fatal destruction."
- C. Khrushchev further gave full endorsement to Chou Enlai's earlier call for a collective security arrangement in Asia, citing his five principles as the
 model for Asian and world relations.
- D. Pinpointed Formosa, stating US is "trying by every possible means" prevent Chinese Communists from "liberating" Formosa, is turning island into "military base for invading Chinese mainland..."
- E. Said "Soviet people" sympathize with Chinese Communist desire to take Formosa, "support Chinese people in their determination to liberate their suffering brothers." He concluded that "Formosa can certainly

be liberated."

- publicly pledged "support" of Soviet "people" to this

 Chinese Communist goal.
 - A. Over past two months, USSR has treated Formosa cautiously.
 - B. Moscow has made little independent comment, -- relied instead on Peiping's statements, played Formosa campaign as "will" of Chinese people.
- IV. Chinese Communist speakers at ceremonies played up friendship theme. Chou En-lai cited formal bond of Sino-Soviet
 Treaty, made clear that Peiping is an enthusiastic ally
 of USSR.
 - A. On Formosa, Chou, like Khrushchev, observed that US is still "attempting obstruct Chinese people from liberating Formosa:" similarly concluded that Peiping "will certainly liberate Formosa."

- B. Gen. Peng Teh-huai, former commander in Korea, and newly-named Minister of Defense stated "struggle to liberate Formosa... is still unfinished task of Chinese people's war of liberation..."
- C. Peng called upon army to "redouble our efforts, so that we shall assuredly free Formosa from yoke of American imperialists."
- V. Neither Soviet nor Chinese pronouncements are as immediately ominous as they appear.
 - A. Khrushchev's speech ignored critical questions of

 (1) timing of any Formosa operation, and (2) kind

 and degree of Soviet support to be given.
 - B. Moreover, Khrushchev's citation of Sino-Soviet treaty
 was not in context of remarks on Formosa.
 - C. Chou, following Chinese Communist practice since 1950, also avoided setting deadline for "liberation" of Formosa.

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- D. Gen. Peng's "order of day" to army did not order army on the alert to invade Formosa. Peng instead ordered army to be "constantly prepared for combat," and specified Formosa as one objective. Did not directly relate the two.
- E. Since Formosa propaganda campaign began (July 54),

 Peiping's top-level spokesmen have been careful to

 note further preparations necessary before operation

 can be undertaken, a fact often missed in press ac
 counts of Peiping's menacing statements.
- F. Further negative consideration is that Moscow's receptable
 cent policies toward Far East have been geared to
 higher priority aims in Europe. "Liberation" of
 Formosa at this time would be inimical to those aims.
- G. None of these negative considerations necessarily applies, however, to the offshore islands.